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LATIN IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

CONTINUATION OF TESTIMONY ON HR. 6774 GIVEN AT THE MEETING OF THE HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, JUNE 7, 1961, BY HARRY L. LEVY, PH. D., PROFESSOR OF CLASSICS AND DEAN OF STUDENTS, HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, APPEARING FOR THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE:

I begin by thanking you for this opportunity to continue my remarks along a line of argument in which I seem to have been so fortunate as to arouse your friendly interest.

At first blush, the collocation of the words "Latin" and "National Defense" seems so preposterous as to justify the apprehensions which several of you gentlemen have expressed: that, should you accede to our urgent request and include Latin among the languages supported by the Act, such action would be subject to derisive comments from certain quarters of the House of Representatives. But many a proposal which seems ridiculous at first glance proves upon sober and judicious examination to have

solid merit. That this is the case with regard to our request is the considered judgment of the Directors of the American Philological Association, upon whose thoughtful statements of policy my present remarks will be based. These Directors are leaders in the field of American scholarship, and include among them two eminent financiers. They are all men and women of sound judgment, and deeply patriotic Americans. Their considered request deserves the serious consideration of their Representatives in Congress.

Let us by-pass at once the major possible source of risibility by acknowledging that the study of Latin is not regarded as a direct and immediate contribution to the National Defense. Rather it belongs in the class of supportive studies, like the study of linguistics. Encouragement of the study of linguistics is already provided for to a limited extent in the NDEA of

SUBSCRIPTION PAID?

Please see page 29

1958; Professor Moulton, in testimony preceding mine, wisely urged that this encouragement be strengthened and extended if the full potentialities of the Act's language program are to be realized.

It is when we view the Act's language program as a whole, as Professor Moulton did when talking of linguistics, that we can see the pertinence of Latin studies to National Defense.

Basic to the deep and complete comprehension of the individual languages which the United States needs to have its citizens know is a profound and sensitive understanding of what language is, how it functions, and how one may best communicate with those who speak a foreign tongue and interpret it to those who cannot. The vast majority of linguists are agreed that this type of understanding is best arrived at not through emphasizing the samenesses of languages but by *contrasting* their differences. It was for this reason that Professor Moulton spoke enthusiastically about the study of languages completely different from our native English: the study of Arabic, of Chinese, of Japanese, for example. These totally different tongues provide the *contrast* which linguists value so highly as a tool for conveying the basic notions of language structure. This element of *contrast*, though not absent, is relatively slight in many of the commonly studied contemporary languages.

There is, however, a convenient half-way house between the totally different languages such as those named above, and the relatively similar ones, for example, the Romance Languages. This half-way house is provided by the highly inflected languages which belong to the same family (Indo-European) as English: that is to say, German, Russian, Latin, and Greek. These, because they largely signal interconnection between words by means of elaborate changes of form (inflection, as it is called) rather than by word-order and separate connecting words, provide striking contrasts with English. At the same time, belonging to the same family of languages, they present many features which have, to the student, a re-assuring familiarity. This combination of strangeness and familiarity makes these languages ideal for high-school instruction, while the more exotic languages are more appropriate for the college student.

I personally, though at this point I do not speak with instructions from my Directors, feel that the supportive quality of which I am talk-

ing could be provided by any of the four highly inflected languages which I have just listed. I am heartily in favor of deep, wide, and immediate enlargement of our facilities for teaching Russian and German as well as Latin and Greek.

But let us be practical. As my figures have shown you, 32.2 per cent of the language-learning students in the public high schools of our Nation are actually engaged in the learning of Latin, while only 5.1 per cent are taking German, and—alas!—only 0.2 per cent Russian. Even if we wanted to make Russian and German mandatory for a much higher percentage of students, there would of necessity be a lag of several years before we would have enough teachers to make this possible. But at this moment we have nearly a third of our language students in Latin classrooms. This is a great national resource if properly used.

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Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y.

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Why, with 25 per cent of the students in French, and 36 per cent in Spanish, is it deemed necessary—and rightly so—for the NDEA to support the improvement of French and Spanish teaching? Precisely because, both for French and Spanish and for Latin, the important thing is for these large segments of our language-learning students to be taught and to learn according to the latest scientific methods of language learning and of language teaching. For our 32.2 per cent of Latin learners to get the best instruction, so that, as I said in my previous testimony, they may be "sensitized and energized" to go out and learn, quickly and thoroughly, the contemporary tongues which do have a direct and immediate bearing on our defense effort, this is what is essential: that their Latin teachers be encouraged in their efforts to re-survey their field, to learn new methods, to become aware of recent advances in the area of language learning and teaching, just as their colleagues in French, Spanish, German, Italian, and Russian are being encouraged to do by the provisions of the NDEA in its present form.

If the Federal Government fails to take account of this considerable segment of our national resources as represented by the potentialities of the high school students to whom I have been referring, if it encourages the teachers of three or four languages to strengthen their materials and their methods by recourse to the latest findings on the subject of language learning, but withholds this encouragement and support from those who teach the basic concepts of language to one-third of our American high-school language students, then our Government will be guilty not only of serious neglect, but of a form of interference in the curriculum of our schools. I am sure that every serious legislator is desirous of avoiding both of these pitfalls.

I therefore urge the honorable Members of this Sub-Committee boldly to disregard the superficial potentialities for the ridiculous which might be present in the recognition of the value of Latin as a supportive study in our National Defense Education Act, and to strike out in HR 6774, as it is reported to the House, the word "modern" wherever it appears in the phrase "modern foreign languages" in regard to Title III and Title VI (Section 611) of the Act.

JUNE 10, 1961

HARRY L. LEVY

HUNTER COLLEGE IN THE BRONX

EARL L. CRUM

We regret to announce the death of Professor Earl LaVerne Crum, President of CAAS in 1953-55, and emeritus professor of classics at Lehigh University, on July 29, 1961, at Charlottesville, Va. A memorial notice by Professor Joseph A. Maurer, his colleague and successor at Lehigh, will appear in the November issue.

In Forthcoming Issues...

November...

M. Hammond, Inexpensive Books for the Study of Roman History: An Annotated Bibliography

L. H. Feldman, Scholarship on Philo and Josephus (1937-1959) (cont.)

J. A. Maurer, In Memoriam Earl LaVerne Crum

December...

L. A. Campbell, Inexpensive Books for Teaching the Classics, Thirteenth Annual List

January...

S. Lieberman, College Classical Departments, 1961-1962

February...

Summer Study and Foreign Travel, 1962

March...

Classics in American Secondary Schools: A Survey

April...

Textbooks in Greek and Latin, Eleventh Annual List

In each issue: Reviews, Notes and News, "In the Journals," "Classics Makes the News," "In the Entertainment World," other departments, Books Received.

SOME RECENT HISTORICAL FICTION, III

The purpose of this article is to furnish brief reviews of a number of books which have come in to *CW*, mostly in the field of historical fiction.¹ The majority of these are books on the high school or junior high school level, but a few works of adult fiction are also included. From my conversations with high school teachers of Latin at the Western Maryland College Latin Workshop I find that there is great interest in books which may be assigned to students for supplementary reading, and our bookshelf of such works is always extensively patronized. I had hoped to have the help of the members of this year's Workshop in reviewing these books, but they arrived too late for most of our members to have the time to read them. A few were able to help me, and to them I extend my thanks.

I should like to mention first a series of reprints, by Biblo & Tannen, New York, of old favorites entitled *Roman Life and Times*, and *Graeco Life and Times*.² This project is a most commendable one, and should be warmly welcomed by teachers.

Anderson's books are, I think, well-known, and in any case I have not seen these new editions, so I will omit comment on them. I found the two books by Lamprey particularly interesting. The date of their original publication

is not given, but the style is rather old-fashioned, and I mean this as a compliment. They are not written down or based on a graded vocabulary list, but assume some competence on the part of a young reader. Each book consists of a series of stories about different young people, tied together somewhat sketchily. *Children of Ancient Rome* tells the story of the early days of Rome and its founding by Romulus, and *Children of Ancient Gaul*, the story of different tribes of Gaul before the time of Caesar. In both, the harshness and cruelty of primitive people are somewhat toned down, but the general picture of life among these people is accurate and interesting. I especially liked the way in which the wide variety of ways of living and types of people are brought out in *Children of Ancient Gaul*.

Wells' *With Caesar's Legions* and its sequel, *On Land and Sea With Caesar*, are old favorites which I remember reading and enjoying when I was first reading Caesar in Latin. They employ the tried and true formula of the story of two boys of Cisalpine Gaul who join the legions and fight with Caesar. Judson's *Caesar's Army*, on the other hand, is really a reference work, a study of the organization, weapons, and tactics of the legion. A supplement includes many maps and plans of the campaigns of the Gallic wars. I should judge this an indispensable book of reference for the high school library.

Two more in the *Roman Life and Times* series are fictional tales of adventure. Church's hero (*Lucius, the Adventures of a Roman Boy*) really gets around. Starting as a small-town boy, a protégé of Cicero, he travels to Sicily when Verres is governor, pausing as a guest of Spartacus along the way; he is captured by pirates and lives with them, then continues to Asia Minor and Armenia where he takes part in hunts and desert fighting, meets Lucullus, and is even present to witness the death of Mithradates. This book was first published in 1885, and modern young people may laugh at its somewhat prissy style, and at the rather lengthy tales told by many of the characters. (Someone is always saying, "But you shall hear my story.") The love story, too, is pure Victorian. Still, Lucius manages to see a lot of the Roman world, and meet many famous people. Miss Bessie Brown, who teaches Latin in Hannibal, Missouri, and was a member of the 1961 Western Maryland Latin Workshop, says of this book:

"Many boys will, I am sure, be attracted at the

1. The present article continues, with inclusion of certain related non-fiction titles, Mrs. Ridington's valuable reports on "Some Recent Historical Fiction, I-II," *CW* 52 (1958-59) 101-104, 201-204. See also Miss Hazel S. Beall's extensive listing of several hundred historical novels, old and new, with classical settings, "Historical Fiction on Classical Themes," *CW* 54 (1960-61) 8-12, 180-184.—ED.

2. *Roman Life and Times Series* (all, except as noted, at \$3.50): Vol. I, Anderson, P. L., *With the Eagles*; Vol. II, Anderson, P. L., *A Slave of Catiline*; Vol. III, Anderson, P. L., *For Freedom and For Gaul*; Vol. IV, Anderson, P. L., *Swords in the North*; Vol. V, Anderson, P. L., *Pugnax the Gladiator*; Vol. VI, Church, A. J., *Roman Life in the Days of Cicero*; Vol. VII, Davis, W. S., *A Day in Old Rome* (\$3.95); Vol. VIII, Wells, R. F., *On Land and Sea with Caesar*; Vol. IX, Church, A. J., *Lucius, Adventures of a Roman Boy*; Vol. X, Lamprey, L., *Children of Ancient Gaul*; Vol. XI, Wells, R. F., *With Caesar's Legions*; Vol. XII, Donauer, F., *Swords Against Carthage*; Vol. XIII, Judson, H. P., *Caesar's Army* (\$3.95); Vol. XIV, Lamprey, L., *Children of Ancient Rome*.

Graeco Life and Times Series (\$3.50 each): Vol. I, Davis, W. S., *A Day in Old Athens*; Vol. II, Mayer, A. I., Jr., *Olympiad*.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

AUTUMN MEETING

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1961

10:30 A.M.

MUSIC ROOM, THE CHALFONTE

The Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey

PROGRAM

"Roman Britain" (illustrated), Miss Doris E. Kibbe, Montclair State College, Montclair, New Jersey.

"Antigone: A Study in Executive Decision," Dr. Ralph Baldwin, Consultant, Advanced Management Course (Humanities), General Electric Company, Ossining, New York.

"Laughter on Olympus" (illustrated), Professor Cora E. Lutz, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

There will be a brief question-and-answer period following each paper and, at the conclusion of the program, an informal half-hour designed to give members and friends of the Association an opportunity to become better acquainted socially, and to meet the speakers. Your colleagues, friends, and interested students will be cordially welcomed.

Members intending to stop at the Chalfonte or the Haddon Hall should make early reservations with The Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Leeds and Lippincott Co., Atlantic City, N. J.

very beginning by the fishing trip of Lucius and his younger companion Caius. Lured by that bait, they will enjoy the meeting with Spartacus—a perfect object for hero-worship—the intimate acquaintance with pirates, and boar hunting with Deiotarus. Excellent, and rather authentic, descriptions are given of Roman country life, triumphal processions, and Roman banquets. For girls, there is the attraction of Roman dress, beautiful maidens, and—of course—the hero's romance"

Swords against Carthage is translated from the German of Friedrich Donauer, and was first published in 1932. It tells the story of the Second Punic War from the Roman side, with emphasis for its plot on the rivalry between the Scipio and the Claudius families. Laid mostly in Spain and in Sicily, it is a competent account of the war against Hannibal. I should hope that students who find their interest challenged by this sort of book would be guided by their teacher into reading Livy and Polybius in translation.

So far, there are only two volumes in the *Graeco Life and Times* series, Davis' *A Day in Old Athens*, and *Olympiad*, by A. I. Mayer, Jr.

Davis' book is well-known, and though first published in 1914, is still a good reference work on Greek private life. There are comparatively few illustrations, those there are being simple line drawings based on vase paintings. In leafing through the book I note a good many quotations from ancient authors, and while its scholarship is undoubtedly out-dated in some details, I think that it is a good reference book for the high-school library. I note that Davis' *A Day in Old Rome*, and Church's *Roman Life in the Days of Cicero* are also included in this series, but I have not had an opportunity to examine these recently. I should think that Mary Johnston's *Roman Life* (Scott, Foresman) because it is modern and beautifully illustrated, might be the first volume on Roman life that the Latin teacher would recommend to her students.

I conclude this series with a mention of *Olympiad*, first published in 1938. I liked this for its humorous touches, rather rare in this genre, and for its character development, for

the hero grows from a boasting lout of a country boy proud of his wrestling to a young athlete imbued with the ideals of the Olympic games. Descriptions of all types of athletics are worked into the story, which boys, I suppose, will especially enjoy.

Let me now mention the other books written for children and young people. Three books for children³ have been reviewed for me by Miss Evelyn Seward, of Columbus, Indiana, and I quote her comments in part:

Physically the books are quite attractive, slender volumes, with illustrations on almost every page, with pleasant clear type. The chapters (*Ancient Greece*), ranging from one to three pages in length, cover very succinctly the land and the people, early Greece, and so on, including Pericles and Athenian democracy, Phidias and art, Sophocles and the drama, etc., down to Alexander. The book on Rome has a similar format, and chapters include the founding of Rome, Hannibal, daily life, Cicero, literature and art in the Augustan age, Constantine and Christianity.

Another book of the same type is *The Story of Ancient Athens* by D. R. Barker, illustrated by David Chalmers. The book "attempts to provide for young people aged from ten to fourteen a short account of the main features of the Athenian civilization... it concentrates largely on the fifth century B.C." This is very detailed but I think it would be less attractive to Americans or younger people than its American counterpart, *The First Book of Ancient Greece*, because of its physical make-up. The illustrations are much less attractive, the type is smaller and blacker, the lines are much longer and closer together. In all justice, it does say a great deal but I think a quick perusal of chapter headings shows a gloomier note in the British book. What American would end a text with "illness, death, and the death struggle"?

Two more books of historical fiction for children remain. *We Were There with Caesar's Legions*, by Robert N. Webb (illustrated by Fabian Zaccane; New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1960; \$1.95), is one of a long series of "We Were There" books. The format (large print and many illustrations) indicates that this book is designed for a younger age group than many of the others, perhaps early junior high school. The formula is rather trite: two lads, one the son of a British chief, come into close contact with the Romans, and the sister of one of

them is captured and sent to Rome as a slave. (I think the author underestimates the biological knowledge of the Romans, since she journeys from Britain to Rome and is sold as a slave without anyone detecting that she is a girl, until the sharp eye of a Roman matron ferrets out her secret.) The boys also come to Rome, where they visit the baths and take part in a chariot race. I did not think that the book was very well written or plotted, and at least one chapter heading (they are given in English and Latin) renders "When Caesar Thunders" as "Caesar Tonante".

Hostage to Alexander by Mary Evans Andrews (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1961; \$3.75) is more satisfactory. Young Damon of Rhodes accompanies Alexander's army on its long wanderings, and his adventures are believable and interesting. Could any account of this fabulous hero and his journey to the East fail to be interesting? Even Maurice Druon has been temporarily lured away from his much praised series of novels about 14th century France, *The Accursed Kings*, to write a biography of Alexander, as told by his seer Aristander: *Alexander the God*, translated from the French by Humphrey Hare (London: Rupert Hart-Davis, 1960). I found this good reading, although marred by an over-serious emphasis on astrology.

Still in the class of books for young people, we have Marjorie Braymer's *The Walls of Windy Troy*, a biography of Schliemann (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1960; \$3.50). Miss Alma Ruth Davis, of Upper Montclair, New Jersey, another member of Western Maryland's 1961 Latin Workshop, says of this book:

The book seems to be painstakingly put together and is probably highly accurate. There is a Time Chart, a Bibliography, and an Index at the back of the book. The list of acknowledgments at the beginning clearly shows also the scholarly way in which the author went about her work in writing this book... The style of the whole is very flowing, smooth, and well geared to the age level for which it was written. But this is not to say that it would not be interesting to adults as well. Once you allow yourself to get into the work, it is an easy matter to stay with it right to the end, so that many people would probably want to read it at one sitting if possible.

Each chapter begins with a quotation from Homer, and some of these are wonderfully well chosen... There are many references in the text to classical myths and stories. Some of these allusions might drive the reader to the pleasant task of looking up the meanings... There are also quite a number of quite quotable quotes of a somewhat inspirational nature. Anyone reading this book

3. Charles Alexander Robinson, Jr., *The First Book of Ancient Greece* (1960; illustrated by Lili Rethi), *The First Book of Ancient Rome* (1959; ill. by John Mackey). New York: Franklin Watts, Inc.; \$1.95 ea. (Part of the series *The First Books*, comprising more than 100 titles.)

D. R. Barker, *The Story of Ancient Athens* (ill. by David Chambers). New York: St Martin's Press, 1960; \$2.95.

PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO

HIS LIFE



GOD WAS BORN IN EXILE

Vintila Horia

Translated by A. Lytton Sells

"Ovid was banished by the Emperor Augustus, in 9 A.D. to Tomi, a little garrison town on the Black Sea, in the land of the Getae, where he died, still in exile, in the year 17. This is all the plot of this serious and significant book. It is the running commentary of Ovid's own mind on his situation, written in the form of a journal, but so immediately reflecting his own thoughts from moment to moment, that it has something of the interior monologue. As genre, it might be said to fall somewhere between Marguerite Yourcenar's "Hadrian's Memoirs" and Herman Broch's "The Death of Virgil."

As a narrative it has the virtues of these books, with which may be linked the historical novels of Robert Graves. Scholarly, informed and with the atmosphere and in the manner of the writing of the time . . . It adds to our understanding of today through showing us we still belong to yesterday."

Stephen Spender, *New York Times Book Review*

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would, I feel reasonably sure, be led to think, at least a little bit, about such old-fashioned virtues as truth, perseverance, faith, understanding, and love.

I might add that this was the Prize Book of the New York Herald Tribune's Children's Spring Book Festival.

I must admit that I approached with some scepticism Barbara Leonie Picard's "retelling" of the *Iliad* (New York: Henry Z. Walck, Inc., 1960; \$3.50). I am unalterably opposed to "condensed books," "Classic Comics," and other such abominations. But I found this book to be a very competent job, and I must admit that I thoroughly enjoyed reading it myself, in an easy two sittings. From some experience in teaching courses in classics in translation I have learned that Homer (and especially the *Iliad*) in an unmitigated and unexplained dose is hard going even for a college student. Here we have a brief prologue and epilogue, telling how the war with Troy began and how it ended, a list in the back of names mentioned, and, in between, the *Iliad*, retold in what the jacket blurb, accurate for once, calls "clean forceful prose." It closely parallels the original, with enough omission of details to make a smooth-flowing and easily understood story. I am happy to be able to recommend this version of the *Iliad* to almost anyone, young or old, who has been discouraged by the difficulties of Homer.

Phillip H. Pope's *Vercingetorix* (New York: Exposition Press, 1960; \$2.50) is an attempt to tell the story of the Gallic leader in epic poetry, a suitable medium for such a theme. The poetic form will probably turn most youthful students of Caesar against it, and, unfortunately, the poetry turns out to be metrical prose, with very little poetic language or imagery. Vercingetorix makes an appealing hero, but I do not think that Mr. Pope does him justice.

The three final books I should like to mention belong, I suppose, to the class of adult fiction, though the line is hard to draw. Many young people of high school age are reading and learning from books classified as adult, and they certainly should be encouraged to do so. I think that sometimes the librarians have gone overboard in their classification of books by age groups, and I was shocked to hear recently of a competent youngster in her early teens who was denied access to the adult shelves of a public library. I know that the question of what books are suitable for young people is one that vexes most high school teachers, and that many of them feel that they must be very careful in

the suggesting of books for their pupils to read. Personally I feel that it is through reading that young people are best introduced to life and its problems, including sex, and I should hesitate to forbid the reading of any book to an intelligent teen-ager.

These considerations lead me to the mention of *The Gods of Our Times*, a novel by Cothburn O'Neal (New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1960; \$3.95),⁴ the only book in the ones I am considering which could be counted as questionable. Actually, only a reader familiar with Greek drama would see any connection between this modern novel and the classics. It is a story within a story, in a "beat" setting, the introduction to each chapter (entitled "Chorus") full of the almost uncomprehensible jargon we associate with the beatnik. The main story is told by the hero about his family, and here the classicist recognizes the names of the house of Agamemnon: Al and Nestra Meaghan, circus performers, and their children Gina (sacrificed to Al's ambition), Ella, and Rusty. We are not surprised when Al's second wife turns out to be Cassie, and Nestra's lover Justice. This is the sort of thing which Eugene O'Neill has done with such success in *Mourning Becomes Electra*. Here we have a much smaller measure of success. To me the chief interest of this novel is the way in which it illustrates the persistence of the classic myth and its dominant influence on much modern writing. The author is very free in his sexual descriptions, and there are overtones of incest appropriate to the theme.

Sir Pierson Dixon's *Farewell Catullus* (London: Hollis and Carter; distributed by the British Book Centre, Inc., \$2.75), though first published in 1953, has not, I think, been reviewed in *CW*. This book was a disappointment to me, for Catullus appeals to the sympathy and interest of the modern mind, and his short and romantic life is an obvious choice for fictional treatment. But the characterizations in this novel are wooden and lifeless, and the poet especially fails to come across as the very real young man whom many of us feel we know and love from his passionate and tender and merry poems. The bitter and disillusioned Catullus is more in evidence; indeed, the reader who does not know the poetry would put down this book with the impression of an unbalanced, vindictive young man whose whole life was full of spite and meanness. I felt that in general ef-

4. Now available also as a paperback; see Books Received this issue.

fectiveness as a picture of Caesar and Catullus and of their Rome, this book lacks the skilful touch of an accomplished writer.

More effective is John and Esther Wagner's *The Gift of Rome*. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1961; \$4.00). This first novel is based on Cicero's defence of Cluentius, and has some of the elements of a mystery story, as the circumstances surrounding the death of the elder Oppianicus develop. An air of witchcraft surrounds Cluentius' striking mother, a priestess of Osiris, and an attractive young girl does some detective work for Cicero and matures herself as the story develops. I felt that the Cicero of this novel was quite lifelike and convincing, and that the general atmosphere of Roman life was well suggested, not by any detailed descriptions of togas, baths, or warfare, but rather incidentally, by implication and small touches. "The Gift of Rome" is identified by Cicero with the justice of her courts, and thus he addresses the judges at the end of his speech: "Yours, judges, is this duty; rightly do we require you to set free at last from these disasters a good and innocent man, beloved and cherished by so many. Thereby may all men know that whatever meetings may be the place for prejudice, our courts of law are places for truth."

EDITH FARR RIDINGTON

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

ED. NOTE: In addition to the listing of similar items in "Books Received" (*passim*), the following titles have been reviewed in CW since Mrs. Ridington's previous articles (list compiled by Dr. Schoenheim):

Camp, L. Sprague de. *The Bronze God of Rhodes* (Garden City, N.Y., 1960): rev. CW 53 (1959-60) 232f. (H. S. Beall).

Downey, Glanville. *Belisarius, Young General of Byzantium* (New York 1960): CW 54 (1960-61) 296 (H. S. Beall).

Duggan, Alfred. *Children of the Wolf* (New York 1959): 53 (1959-60) 90f. (E. F. Ridington).

Duggan, Alfred. *Family Favorites* (New York 1960): 54 (1960-61) 299 (E. F. Ridington).

Duggan, Alfred. *King of Pontus: The Life of Mithradates Eupator* (New York 1959): 53 (1959-60) 130f. (C. L. Babcock).

Fadiman, Clifton. *The Voyages of Ulysses* (New York 1959): 54 (1960-61) 66 (F. Morse).

Franzero, Carlo Maria. *The Life and Times of Tarquin the Etruscan* (New York 1961): 54 (1960-61) 296f. (H. E. Wedeck).

Gunther, John. *The Golden Fleece* (New York 1959): 54 (1960-61) 66 (F. Morse).

Lamb, Harold. *Cyrus the Great* (Garden City, N.Y., 1960): 54 (1960-61) 60f. (M. F. McGregor).

Powers, Anne. *No King But Caesar* (Garden

IN MEMORIAM WALTHER KRANZ

With the death, in September, 1960, of Walther Kranz (Bonn), the world lost a great scholar and teacher. He is well-known internationally for his monumental edition of Diels' *Fragments of the Pre-Socratics* (6th ed. 1951-52) as well as his *Stasimon* (1933), an examination of the form and content of Greek tragedy. Less well-known in this country but of incalculable influence in fostering and maintaining Greek studies in Germany are his numerous and felicitous popularizations, of interest to the educated layman no less than to the scholar. Among them, his Greek-German edition of *Vorsokratische Denker*, his *Die Kultur der Griechen*, and especially his *Geschichte der griechischen Litteratur*, as well as his *Die griechische Philosophie* have become standard works.

Born in 1884 he studied under such giants of an earlier day as Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, Hermann Diels, and Eduard Norden. His learning combined with great patience and gentleness and an infectious enthusiasm to make him an ideal teacher. For several years he taught at Berlin's Grunewald Gymnasium, an experimental school where selected boys from Germany and other countries received what was in effect the equivalent of a university education in classics and humanities. In 1928 he became Rector of Germany's most famous school, the venerable *Gelehrtenschule* (also known as the "Princes' School") of Schulpforta (1543), which among its numerous famous alumni numbers Wilamowitz and Nietzsche. He was also appointed Professor of Greek at the University of Halle.

With the advent of the Nazi regime the outspoken enemy of tyranny could not continue in so prominent a position; he resumed teaching at the Gymnasium level (Latina, Halle). His surviving Jewish colleagues and students gratefully remember the lengths to which he went in trying to protect them. In 1937 he was forced to retire; he then received a call to the University of Istanbul where he was Professor of History and Classical Philology from 1944 to 1950. Recalled to Bonn University as Professor of Classics, he taught until his final retirement in 1955; thereafter he con-

City, N.Y., 1960): 54 (1960-61) 264f. (H. S. Beall).

Warner, Rex. *Imperial Caesar* (Boston and Toronto 1960): 54 (1960-61) 159 (W. T. Avery).

Warren, Robert Penn. *The Gods of Mount Olympus* (New York 1959): 54 (1960-61) 66 (F. Morse).

Winwar, Frances. *Cupid, The God of Love* (New York 1959): 54 (1960-61) 66 (F. Morse).

tinued his numerous and fruitful contributions until a sudden but gentle death ended a life of great and happy achievement.

This writer was privileged to visit his old teacher last year at Bonn. I found him busy putting the final touches, in his minuscule handwriting, to a new book. He disliked mechanical gadgets, including typewriters; his modest fourth-floor walk-up apartment had no telephone, nor would he have even a radio. As we chatted about the old school days I had to admire his undiminished mental and physical vigor, and it was good to see how the love and veneration of his former students, now dispersed over many countries, pleased his gentle soul.

Walther Kranz survives in his works and in the hearts of all those whose youth his inspired teaching directed towards the love of the classics and the path of *kalokagathia*.

IONA COLLEGE

HARRY C. SCHNUR

BOWRA'S GREEK LYRIC POETRY*

Essentially, this new edition of Bowra's well-known work on the lyric poets of the archaic age is the same book as the edition it replaces.¹ The organization remains what it was: for each poet there is a summary of biographical information, a general survey, with brief references to numerous fragments, of the types of poetry and subject matter, and a close analysis of most of the major pieces. The same critical approach is in evidence, a careful interpretation of the references and allusions in the poems, and thus an emphasis on the topical aspect of the meaning of the poetry, but accompanied by a good deal of extraordinarily skillful analysis of poetic diction and structure. Yet, for all this basic likeness to the first edition, the revision is a remarkable performance. For the book has been just about completely rewritten, and has incorporated a great many new points of interpretation, including a number of suggestions of other critics. This thoroughness of revision bespeaks admirable freshness and open-mindedness, qualities not always apparent in second editions.

Papyrus discoveries published since the first edition in 1936 provide significant additions to

*C. M. BOWRA. *Greek Lyric Poetry from Alcman to Simonides*. 2d rev. ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. Pp. xii, 444. \$6.75. (42s.)

1. Oxford 1936; rev. *CW* 30 (1936-37) 164f. (L. Van Kook).

the works of five of the seven major poets discussed: Alcæus' poetry is increased by three major poems (G 1 and 2 and N 1, L.-P.), Sappho's by the ostrakon hymn to Aphrodite, Alcman's by a substantial fragment of a new Partheneion, Stesichorus' by a few lines from each of two poems previously known only by name, and Anacreon's by parts of two interesting and apparently representative short poems. Editorial and critical work of the past fifteen years has been exploited as it should be; the influence of the Lobel-Page edition of Sappho and Alcæus and of Page's exegetical work on Alcæus, Sappho, and Alcman is particularly evident. Gone (and good riddance) are the division of Alcman's Partheneion into half-choruses, the notion that Sappho's *Phainetai moi* is a marriage song, and the phantom Agallis of line 16 of that poem. But if the chapter on Sappho owes a good deal to Page, Bowra deserves praise for some things wherein he stands in opposition to Page; he is free of Page's rather pedantic underestimation of much of the recently recovered poetry of Sappho, and shows a far subtler and truer appreciation of Sappho's art. The chapters on Sappho and Alcman are the most changed from the first edition, and both are much improved.

There are, of course, features of Bowra's general approach and numerous details of interpretation that will strike an unresponsive chord in one reader or another. The insistence, in the first edition, that choral lyric and monody are fundamentally different and developed quite independently of each other has been modified somewhat (see p. 6) but is still overstressed at least on p. 241. The chapter on Simonides is the longest and most painstaking in the book; but, relatively speaking, does Simonides deserve so much emphasis? Space allows mention of only a few minor points: in Alc., Parth. 58-9, to take Hagesichora as the girl "second in beauty" disregards the *men-de* and hence cannot be right; p. 212: the myrrh tree, not the myrtle, is associated with Adonis both generally and in the Ovid passage cited; p. 226: in spite of the word *hetairai* in frg. 142, L.-P., the story of Leto and Niobe would hardly be suitable as a precedent for a friendship between women.

But much more could be singled out for admiration than for censure. My list of especially meritorious features would include the neat and effective contrast of Simonides' style with Pindar's, made (pp. 315-316) by the confrontation and brief analysis of two striking passages, the

study on pp. 260-263 of two fragments of Ibycus, and the discussion (pp. 119-126) of the enormous formative influence of Stesichorus on what became the traditional versions and figures of myth, especially on vase paintings.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

G. M. KIRKWOOD

A DEFENSE OF THE "TROT"*

Ever since ancient Egyptian school-boys used a translation of a Babylonian epic to aid their study of that tongue, the "trot" or "crib" has been in general use among students of ancient languages. However, far from being an accepted tool for the scholar, it has been regarded with general contempt and traditional disfavor by the educator, ancient, modern, and medieval. Their condemnation has not been without two fairly good arguments.

First, the average student of—let us say—Cicero uses a trot to speed his translation. It saves him the time required to puzzle out Ciceronian constructions and word order. He also uses the trot in place of a dictionary, accepting the given translation instead of looking up the word and really finding out what it connotes. Thus he comes to class the next day with only a general idea of what the required passage actually means and with no concept of the syntax involved. He does not gain the ability to translate or appreciate what he is doing. Instead his Latin or Greek becomes a drudgery to be memorized and forgotten after (or, regrettably, sometimes before) the final examination. He can often give a reasonable facsimile of the correct translation and sometimes the teacher is not aware that our future Ciceronian understands his work poorly if at all.

The second major objection classicists hold against the trot is the poor quality of most editions. The majority of the cribs in use are either literary translations which are too liberal to be accurate or, more frequently, cheap, poorly translated editions published for the undiscriminating student. Interlinears, potentially offering a fine method of explaining difficult passages, are unbelievably clumsy and awkward, containing a fantastic number of mistakes.

*In presenting Mr. Collin's views for public consideration, it is hardly necessary to state that no formal *CW* approbation necessarily attaches to the opinions here reflected. We hope that readers will feel free to express their thoughts on the very controversial issue which Mr. Collin has aired for us.—ED.

These books are not indexed and poorly catalogued, overpriced, and difficult to use.

In spite of the obvious problems involved in the use of the trot, two facts must be recognized: first, students will continue to use trots and aids surreptitiously in spite of pedagogical prohibitions. Trots are easier than ever to obtain and are well within the financial reach of any high school or college student. Secondly, I believe that this fact can be turned by classicists to advantage by using the trot as a teaching instrument rather than a forbidden object to be smuggled into the classroom. I recommend the following procedure:

The First Step: The teacher must recommend to his group a competent modern translation, one fairly literary, yet reasonably close to the original Latin or Greek.

The Second Step: He must instruct his pupils in the proper method of utilizing the crib. He must explain that unfamiliar words must be verified in a dictionary; that besides memorizing and understanding the passage, the student must comprehend the syntax of the passage and be able to form some sort of literary opinion.

The Third Step: The adept classicist will use the advantage he has gained by demanding more of his students. Translation can almost be taken for granted, emphasis being shifted to syntactical and literary points. The teacher will find himself able to cover more of any given author, and more thoroughly than was hitherto possible. It is pedagogically useful and important that a class does not become bogged down. Struggling with a new language, a group can become bored and/or dispirited. Speeding up translation may make more time for interesting background material.

While using a trot, the student avoids long periods of frustration over a phrase or sentence he simply cannot translate. The junior classicist does not waste time preparing an incorrect translation; he gets it right the first time and has nothing to un-learn later. Incidentally, material which is included in the trot but is not scheduled for class reading can be assigned in English, thus broadening the student's knowledge of his author.

To conclude: I maintain that the trot can be a valuable teaching tool when used properly by a competent instructor. A youngster cannot play baseball skillfully through simply knowing the rules. He must learn partially by

practicing and partially by watching the experts. Thus the classics teacher can join forces with a skillful translation to make living and vivid the classical languages, so often regarded as lifeless and dull.

CANISUS COLLEGE '62

RICHARD O. COLLIN

REVIEWS

HERBERT MUSURILLO, S.J. *Symbol and Myth in Ancient Poetry*. New York: Fordham University Press, 1961. Pp. vii, 220. \$5.00.

LATELY MUCH attention has been devoted to applying the "New Criticism" to classical poetry. The goal is an understanding of the poetic mind at work, usually through analysis of basic imagistic patterns which unify and define the poet's purpose. Pervasive judgement and tact are indispensable to avoid mere opinion, while no such exploration can ever be complete.

Fr. Musurillo is aware of these pitfalls in his rewarding and enlightening series of essays, ranging from Homer to Juvenal and touching happily on modern authors also. Some are versions of previously published articles; many are new. This reviewer dissents only infrequently. "Image" might be more appropriate than "myth" in the title. Strangely enough, Fr. Musurillo forbids Pindar the company of the great though, despite occasional obscurities, no Greek poet delights more in the quintessential symbol which summarizes in a single metaphor or mythic elaboration the meaning of an ode. Aristophanes, too, might have benefited from closer treatment. Since Virgil is admitted to rest "at the summit of symbolic creation" (120), but receives only seven pages (to Horace's two chapters), let us hope that Fr. Musurillo will eventually rectify this imbalance in his treatment of Latin poetry. Only one particular: Fr. Musurillo twice (18, 103) dwells on the final stanza of Catullus 51, defining *otium* as "a sensuous sort of day-dream." Had he turned to Catullus' only other use of the word in 68.104, associated with the destructive love of Helen and Paris, he might have looked more closely at the ambiguities of the whole of 51 which link it so clearly to 76.

The chapters on the Roman satirists and Greek tragedians seem especially meritorious, but the whole book deserves close attention. Pp. 43-45 contain one of the finest, most incisive appreciations of the *Dyscolos* yet published. The printing is not without errors, but never misleading.

MICHAEL C. J. PUTNAM

BROWN UNIVERSITY AND CENTER
FOR HELLENIC STUDIES

J. OLIVER THOMSON. *Everyman's Classical Atlas*. With an Essay on the Development of Ancient Geographical Knowledge and Theory. New rev. ed. ("Everyman's Reference Library.") London: J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1961. Pp. lxx, 125; ill. \$5.00

THIS IS THE second recent revision of *Everyman's Atlas of Ancient and Classical Geography*, originally published in 1907. Comparison with the earlier

popular edition shows some distinct gains and losses.

The maps continue to be fine cartographic productions. More vivid colors give them a more attractive appearance and facilitate reading. Place-names have been edited, some spellings changed, names added and removed. Some titles have been revised. Otherwise the maps that are retained appear to be unchanged. The over-all size is the same. The margins are larger, requiring a larger pocket to contain the book, as well as to afford the purchase price. (Dr. Butler's atlas, the grandfather of the Everyman's atlases, sold for a shilling!) Sixty-four pages of colored maps have been reduced to 56. There are about twenty per cent fewer place-names in the index.

Missing are two maps to illustrate Vergil's *Aeneid*: a map of Republican Rome; the Athens-Piraeus map, showing the Phaleric and Long Walls; a map of the Middle East from Armenia to India; a map of the Levant in Biblical times; a map of Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Assyria, Media, and Susiana; a map of Old Testament Palestine; and maps of Troy and the Troad. Added are a map of the kingdoms of Alexander's successors (c. 185 B.C.) and detailed maps of the Hadrian and Antonine Walls. A new map of Egypt under the Ptolemies and Romans is more serviceable than the earlier detailed map of Lower Egypt. Substitutions have also been made in the historical maps.

The text has been completely rewritten. The rambling archaeological notes on ancient cities and towns of outstanding historical interest have been replaced by a succinct survey of the growth of ancient geographical knowledge, together with some notes and brief bibliography of important battlefields and campaigns. This is a distinct gain.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE

WILLIAM H. STAHL

LEWIS MUMFORD. *The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1961. Pp. xi, 657; 64 plates with 50 pages of commentary. \$11.50.

AFTER MANY years of study of urbanism in all its aspects (beginning with *The Story of Utopias* [New York 1922]), Lewis Mumford has here brought together and set out at leisure the results of his observation and thought. This is no mere compendium, but an independent and constantly critical study. The theme is the development of the ancient city "that was, symbolically, a world," and the gradual evolution to our "world that has become, in many practical aspects, a city." The subject is seen as "man's historic development as shaped and molded by the city." The author is well aware of the significance of the past as the source of the present, and nearly one half of the text is devoted to Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. It is plain that the author is thoroughly at home both in the ancient texts, which are extensively quoted, and in the modern scholarship (there is a valuable critical bibliography of 55 pages).

Mr. Mumford draws a lively picture of city life in Greece and Rome and shows how all the human activities, utilitarian and intellectual, were related to the physical framework of the city. Classical students will read with interest and profit

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major theme of some of the other speeches) and an unsurpassed introduction to Erasmus' person and work. In the same vein are written the articles on Peutinger and on the neoclassic humanism of Goethe and Humboldt, and its integration with the Prussian tradition in Wilamowitz. Both the scholarly and the educational aspects of humanism are presented in the article on "Critical Philology and Humanism" and in the speeches on *Humanitas*, *Benedictina* and *Von der Liebe zu den Griechen*, presented at the University of Munich in 1958, as the summing up of a life dedicated to the investigation of our classical foundations and traditions.

FELIX M. WASSERMANN

KANSAS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

HERMANN BENGTON. *Griechische Geschichte von den Anfängen bis in die römische Kaiserzeit*. 2d ed., rev. and enl. ("Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft," III. 4.) Munich: C. H. Beck, 1960. Pp. xix, 609; 12 maps. DM 48 (cloth), 42 (paper).

THE TEXT of Bengtson's indispensable manual, now 18 pages longer, has been reset, but the 1950 narrative has not been drastically revised. Certain recent discoveries in fact play rather a small part. Bengtson regards the decipherment of Linear B as still *sub iudice* and therefore adds nothing to his pages on Crete and Mycenae about historical implications of the script. He seems not to have used Mylonas' *Ancient Mycenae* (Princeton 1957), for he refers (p. 24) only to preliminary reports on the Grave Circle found in 1951; in the narrative he mentions only the one excavated by Schliemann. Page's *History and the Homeric Iliad* (Berkeley 1959) was too late, but a few works from 1960 are noticed; the Themistocles decree (which the reviewer does not consider authentic) just made the page of *Nachtraege*. Historians will be freshly grateful for the industry and learning of this *Geschichte*.

MORTIMER CHAMBERS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

GABRIEL GERMAIN. *Homer*. Translated by RICHARD HOWARD. ("Evergreen Profile Book," Pll.) New York: Grove Press, Inc.; London: Evergreen Books Ltd., 1960. Pp. 192; ill. \$1.35 (paper).

IN 1954 Germain published a large and a small book, *Genèse de L'Odyssée* and *Homère et la mystique des nombres*, which revealed him as a scholar of originality and out-of-the-way knowledge who was not above riding a hobbyhorse too vigorously. In 1958 his *Homère* was published in the series "Ecrivains de Toujours" and has now appeared in English translation. It contains three longish chapters and two very short ones, the longer sections consisting in part of translated selections from Homer. The book is full of life and pervaded with the deepest admiration for Homer. Some readers may feel that there are too many petulant asides aimed at the educational "Establishment" and, perhaps, too much interest in psychologizing Homer. But the numerous students who now approach Homer in translation may find Germain a stimulating introduction, though not nearly so valuable, I should think, as would be a translation of A. Severyns' *Homère: L'Artiste* in the Belgian "Collection Lebegue." Most students would also, I suspect, prefer another twenty-five pages of Germain

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to the extracts from Homer. The book's attractiveness and liveliness are increased by the numerous illustrations, mostly of ancient art objects, but some of modern Greece. They are well chosen, though the clarity of reproduction is not always good in either the French or the English edition.

The translation (which "improves" on the original by omitting line numbers in references) is far from expert, containing mistranslations which could have been produced only by a person unfamiliar with the subject. Proper names, also, are too often wrong: Akhaiwa, Tiryth, Anticleis, Euryclea, Theoclymenes, Eschinos *Contra Timarcus*, etc. An oddity is that quotations from English books which Germain had translated into French are here translated back into English instead of being taken directly from the original source.

FREDERICK M. COMBELLACK

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

A. SEVERYNS. *Grèce et Proche-Orient avant Homère*. Brussels: Office de Publicité, S.A., 1960. Pp. 242; ill., maps. Fr. 225.

THE TIME HAS come, perhaps, to incorporate into our knowledge of Greece before the eighth century Achæan revival the results of the deciphering of Linear B. T. B. L. Webster did this in *From Mycenae to Homer* (London 1958), and the present unpretentious and highly informative pamphlet continues the task ably and attractively.

The greatest achievement of modern Hellenists is the breakthrough into the pre-historic age which used to engulf even Homer and his time. Spear-headed by the linguists (Paul Kretschmer's *Einleitung* was published in 1896) and the archaeologists (Schliemann, Dörpfeld, Evans, Wace, Blegen), a firm bridgehead was established only when Ventris deciphered Linear B as essentially Greek (the bibliography should list Bennett's superb, indispensable *Nestor*). Now the conquered territory can be explored and settled. For this last stage, however, it will be necessary to wait for the students of Greek mythology to find in the archaeological discoveries new meanings for their stories.

The greatest difficulty encountered by writers like Severyns is choice of terminology. Thus his fine account of the Hittites suffers from his inability to give them the name by which the Greeks knew them; were they Trojans? Similarly, whom did the fifth century Greeks (not only Herodotus but also Aeschylus) call Pelasgians? Were they those who wrote the Linear B tablets?

Finally, if the Heroic Age of Greek mythology, i.e. the 14th and 13th centuries, produced not only the great Achæan expansion of which Severyns writes so well, but also the deeds which the epic and tragic poets describe, one wonders what went before, corresponding to the earlier Greek mythology with its oriental tales. Could it be that eastern elements in art, writing, and story telling all belong to one great influence active during the first half of the second millennium?

A. E. RAUBITSCHKE

MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD

MARGARETE BIEBER. *The History of the Greek and Roman Theater*. 2d ed., rev. and enl. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1961. Pp. xiv, 343; frontispiece, 869 ill. \$17.50.

THIS SECOND edition of Dr. Bieber's well known work on the ancient theater includes a wealth of new material, but is more convenient in format than the 1939 edition. The photographs, which cover all phases and periods, were collected over many years. They are beautifully reproduced. The documentation, which never interferes with a readable text, is a mine of suggestion for further study.

New Comedy as represented by Menander has a rapidly growing bibliography. Miss Bieber's discussion is of special significance (pp. 87-89 and 261). An assessment of the genius of Plautus is made in the light of the new discoveries. Sicilian mime and Italian popular farce are fully illustrated by vase paintings and figurines.

In an important discussion of Seneca's tragedies (pp. 233-234), the author holds that these were written for production and not merely for recitation.

The enormous popularity of varied forms of entertainment under the later empire is a special feature of the work. The spread to the provinces is demonstrated by the large number of theater buildings studied in detailed photographs and plans. Almost all can be dated. A fine description of the reconstructed theater at Sabratha in North Africa is given (p. 206).

The last chapter is entirely new. It appraises in the light of the author's unrivalled knowledge the many modern productions in schools and colleges as well as professional performances in Europe and America. Related arts such as dance and costume are included.

In a work of such scope some typographical errors are almost inevitable, but these are relatively rare. Villa Giulia (for Giulia) p. 6; Aucturus (for Arcturus) p. 152, may be noted. On p. 222, 86 B.C. should be A.D. The Glossary, Chronology, and enlarged and classified bibliography are among the many features which add to the usefulness of this monumental work.

SUSAN MARTIN

COLLEGE OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT

ANDREAS SPIRA. *Untersuchungen zum Deus ex machina bei Sophokles und Euripides*. Mainz: Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Seminar für Klassische Philologie (Verlag Michael Lassleben Kallmünz/Opf.), 1960. Pp. 167. DM 12.

DR. SPIRA'S detailed study of the nine plays of Euripides and one of Sophocles which end with a *deus* establishes that the *deus* invariably resolves a crisis by revealing the divine purpose behind the play's events, and that the god's words invariably win acceptance. Furthermore, he shows that the *deus* is an organic part of a closely unified dramatic structure. Critics who have used the *deus* to prove that Euripides is an inexperienced dramatist, or an expounder of contemporary theories rather than universal human situations, will have to take account of this skillful demonstration of a sophisticated dramatic technique.

What does Euripides mean with his gods? Spira concludes that they dramatize the condition of helpless ignorance in which human puppets agonize on

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life's stage while an unseen power pulls the strings. When the play is over, actors and audience meet the puppeteer. The rich interpretative possibilities of this play-within-a-play view are largely overlooked in an ingeniously argued attempt to show that the words of the *deus* are to be taken literally, without any kind of irony or ambiguity, as a revelation of the divine order and justice that direct human affairs. The epiphany replaces apparent chaos with real order by making moral sense of the action. *Catharsis* is achieved by showing human suffering as part of a divinely just plan.

Poetry, which largely determines how action and statement are felt, goes almost unnoticed. The feet-on-the-ground treatment, admirable for demonstrating structural relationships, is insufficient as a method of interpretation. If Spira had considered such elements as the contrast between the realism of the episodes and the wooden formalism of prologue and *deus*, or the way in which the myths of the *deus* penetrate the plays, he might have felt that the gods have a less simple and soothing message.

SMITH COLLEGE

HELEN H. BACON

JACK RICHARDSON. *The Prodigal*. A Play in Two Acts. ("A Dutton Everyman Original," D59.) New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1960. Pp. 114. \$1.35 (paper).

BOTH THE young author and his play, by-product of an Adenauer Philosophy Fellowship, deserve attention.

The *Prodigal* is Orestes, a most reluctant avenger. It is a thoughtful, psychological study. Political and social philosophy abound. The ancient setting and basic ingredients of the legend are maintained. Quotable passages are numerous. The subtly original whole is surprisingly clever.

The action covers Agamemnon's return to Argos; his cold reception by Clytemnestra, Aegisthus, and twenty-year-old Orestes; his warm reception by fifteen-year-old Electra; a highly verbalized power struggle between Agamemnon and Aegisthus; the murder of Agamemnon by Aegisthus, brought on consciously by Agamemnon himself; and the departure of Orestes, accompanied by guess whom, on a "maturation voyage" imposed by Aegisthus. He will return six months later to perform the murders he tried so hard to avoid. This cynical neutralist who once wished to wash his hands of both Agamemnon and Aegisthus, finds he can no longer stand being the "Orestes of the Unavenged Father." Agamemnon and an effective unslaughtered Cassandra predicted that all along, but it takes desertion by Pylades and cancellation of an impending marriage to a fisherman's daughter, to convince him. "The Orestes known to the gods is not yet born." The oracle said so and destiny calls.

Aeschylus may be disappointed at what has happened to his glorious Clytemnestra. The prominent part of Aegisthus necessitated weakening her. Clytemnestra's participation in Agamemnon's murder is unconvincing, perhaps the one serious dramatic flaw.

But the play is a remarkable feat. Euripides would have loved it. One hopes that an enterpris-

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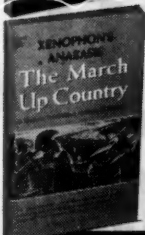
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QUEENS COLLEGE

URSULA SCHOENHEIM

MARTHA HALE SHACKFORD. *Shakespeare, Sophocles: Dramatic Themes and Modes*. New York: Bookman Associates, 1960. Pp. 117. \$3.00.

MISS SHACKFORD, Emeritus Professor of English Literature at Wellesley, states her purpose in her Foreword: "The studies grouped together here do not attempt to show any indebtedness by Shakespeare to the three great Greek tragedians. The purpose is to suggest by contrast and comparison certain aspects of dramatic poetry, especially the more technical methods by which characters and themes are presented to an audience." The aspects studied include irony, stichomythia, the chorus, soliloquy, discovery, recognition, reversal, foreshadowing, suspense, characterization, nature and the supernatural. The plays compared are unusual pairs: *King Oedipus* and *Othello*, *Agamemnon* and *King Lear*, *Iphigenia in Tauris* and *The Tempest*. The method of juxtaposition with carefully chosen quotations reveals unexpected similarities between the plays and fresh insights into each.

Miss Shackford's range of reference is impressive. Homer, Plato, Seneca, Sidney, Spenser, Daniel, and Browning are among the many authors cited. The chapters, "Lady Lumley and *Iphigenia at Aulis*," and "Dramatic Characterization of Ulysses: *Troilus* and *Cressida*," are particularly rich in reference. Even more significant is the

quality of the values Miss Shackford shows in her criticism. She stresses the role of the imagination, intelligence, and humor in life and the interpretation of literature. Her feeling for nature is delicate and her sympathy is strong for human beings caught in the struggle between instinct and intellect, between innocence and the necessity of acquiring guilt.

Criticism though comparison seems to me valuable, but the validity of the final judgments depends on similarities of contexts as well as literary forms. The audiences for whom the plays were written differed markedly in attitudes, assumptions, and expectations. Two differences particularly affected the playwrights: the theatrical traditions and the auspices of the performances; and the religions and the attitudes toward them. If more account were taken of these differences, the similarities noted would be even more significant.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

KATHERINE LEVER

ERNST HOFFMANN. *Platonismus und christliche Philosophie*. ("Erasmus-Bibliothek.") Zurich and Stuttgart: Artemis-Verlag, 1960. Pp. 502. DM 27.50.

THE LATE professor at Heidelberg (1880-1952), whose work appeared in two previous volumes of the Erasmus Bibliothek series (*Paedagogischer Humanismus* and *Platon*), needs no introduction to classicists; for under the name of Ernst Hoffmann over one hundred articles were printed from 1905

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to 1951 in German periodicals. The present book reprints fourteen of these studies, plus two previously unpublished, centering on Platonism throughout the ages and grouped under five headings: I. Plato and Greek philosophy (Plato, Aristotle, Epicureans, Stoics); II. Plato and Christian philosophy (e.g., Paul's thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians; Augustine); III. Plato and the Middle Ages; IV. Scholasticism (which, of course, was least affected by Plato); V. Plato and modern philosophy (e.g., Kepler and Kant).

Under the editorship of Walter Rüegg the volume includes also an index of personal names, a brief bibliography, a biography on Ernst Hoffmann with a list of his articles and reviews, and a short epilogue. Both the editor and the publisher are to be commended for making available in a handsome hard cover the thought-provoking treatments of one of the leading European classicists of the twentieth century. Platonists in particular will appreciate the collection of articles which otherwise would be difficult to procure, and will find the studies extremely rewarding. In spite of its "eclectic" nature, there is considerable continuity.

ROBERT G. HOERBER

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, FULTON, MO.

SIR DAVID ROSS (ed.), *Aristotle, De Anima*. With Introduction and Commentary. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. Pp. vii, 338. \$8.00. (50 s.)

SIR DAVID ROSS' text of the *De Anima* with its exhaustive apparatus not only supersedes all previous editions but also signals a fresh start for more

penetrating studies in this very important area of Aristotle's mature thought. Except for A. Förster's text (Budapest 1912), the only other edition with critical apparatus and commentary, but no longer available, has been R. D. Hicks' (Cambridge 1907). Thus, Ross' new edition, another of his lasting contributions, fills a real need in this field of Aristotelian studies and Greek philosophy.

In his Introduction, Ross first discusses the manuscript tradition and then proceeds to show that the *De Anima* was written, in whole or in part, in 325-4 (the period of the *Physics*, the *De Generatione et Corruptione*, and the *Metaphysics*); the remainder (37 pages) is an analytical summary of Aristotle's psychological doctrines. Half of the volume is commentary containing summaries of content and argument, defense of textual reading, and interpretation. Ross makes frequent use of ancient commentators but of the modern authorities he refers only to Rodin, Zeller, Hicks, Cherniss, and Cornford.

Compared to Hicks' (over 400 pages), Ross' commentary appears only too brief; this is also evidenced in their respective indices and bibliographies. The commentary renders the third part of the Introduction repetitious, particularly since in the latter critical issues are raised in rare instances. For example, on p. 25 a problem is raised but discussed neither there nor later in the commentary on the relevant passage. Ross' Introduction could have been of great value toward further understanding of this major Aristotelian treatise had he chosen to write a critical and interpretive essay, including discussion on theoretical and

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terminological problems. However this may be, Ross still remains a leading and productive authority in contemporary Aristotelian scholarship.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY JOHN P. ANTON

RICHARD HOPE † (tr.). *Aristotle's Physics*. With an Analytical Index of Technical Terms. Foreword by JOHN H. RANDALL, JR. Lincoln, Nebr.: University of Nebraska Press, 1961. Pp. xiii, 242. \$6.00.

THE LATE Professor Hope has performed a real service to students of philosophy with this fresh translation of Aristotle's *Physics*. In this work Aristotle sees the universe as a system of determinate processes and sets out to understand the structures it affords in *logos* as theoretical concepts and principles. In his Foreword, Dr. Randall aptly calls the *Physics* "an attempt at the philosophy of science" and states that "today, one of the most suggestive parts of his writing is his careful analysis of concepts involved in the notion of natural process."

Hope's translation, modelled after his own of the *Metaphysics*, though engagingly readable is not as faithful (admitted in the Preface) as one "with as much fidelity . . . as the exigencies of a clear English rendering will allow," nor is it free from philosophical interpretation; for example, *arché akinētos* (184 b 15-16) translated as "independent of movement" casts a shadow on Aristotle's understanding of Parmenides. Hope frequently captures fine nuances of meaning but does so at the price of departing from textual demands. Often the result is one of liberal paraphrasing.

As in his work on the *Metaphysics*, Hope offers an impressive "Analytical Index of Technical Terms," divided into seven parts. No doubt it has many merits, yet when closely inspected it appears overelaborately complex for independent use. Hope avoided the alphabetical listing of entries in favor of a divisional order, which, at best, is arbitrary. For no obvious reason, *posachōs*, isolated from *diōristai*, is entered under "Being." *Enantia* and *apodeixis* come under "Categories," and *epagoge*, under "Nature and Change." Taken by itself, the Index runs counter to the very purpose of the translation. Regrettably, the quality of this work is marred by frequent misspelling of Greek words (in nine entries) as well as of English words in the text.

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RAYMOND WEIL, *Aristote et l'histoire: Essai sur la "Politique."* ("Études et Commentaires," 36.) Paris: Librairie C. Klincksieck, 1960. Pp. 466. N. F. 40.

WEIL PURPOSES to find how far Aristotle based the *Politics* on judicious historical inquiry. The conclusion, that "his qualities as historian deserve esteem if not admiration," succeeds a learned but wayward argument. Aristotle's worth as historian is not proved by describing mostly lost works in which historical data were used (*Pythionikai*, *Nomima*, *Dikaionmata* . . .); nor by summary of his theoretical anthropology in *Pol.* 1 and his evolutionary scheme of democracy (historically valid, or not?) in *Pol.* 4: such writings show interest but perhaps not competence in history. We can estimate him as historian only by asking whether he wrote good history and, if not, why not. Detailed study of the *Ath. Pol.* and of Athenian history in the *Politics* would promise

most: here we can control and thus evaluate Aristotle. Weil attempts no such study; hence his book, for all its erudition, good observations, and surprising length, does not attack the right question.

Weil's views on the structure and date of the *Politics* are largely acceptable, though no marked advance over Jaeger. The latest books are 4-6; but the lower terminus, plausibly fixed by Keil at 335 (1321 a 28 ignores the destruction of Thebes), need not approach 330 (so Weil, 181). In dating the *Ath. Pol.* Weil overlooks Meritt's proof, *AJP* 61 (1940) 78, that 54.4 is not earlier than 326/5; and his suggestion (116, 257) that Aristotle could have spent ten years or more on the *Ath. Pol.* is unnecessary. Scholars attempt too often to study one work by Aristotle in isolation. It is refreshing to find that Weil has read Aristotle's physical writings as well as the *Politics*, *Ethics*, and *Ath. Pol.* Yet Eucken's masterly *Die Methode der Aristotelischen Forschung* was not used, although its first chapter analyzes Aristotle's conception of and relation to history.

MORTIMER CHAMBERS

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

JOHN MAXWELL EDMONDS † (ed., tr.). *The Fragments of Attic Comedy*. After Meineke, Bergk, and Kock, Augmented, Newly Edited with Their Contexts, Annotated, and Completely Translated into English Verse. Vol. IIIA: *New Comedy, Except Menander; Anonymous Fragments of the Middle and New Comedies*. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1961. Pp. ix, 529; frontispiece. Hfl. 60.

THE VOCABULARY of the comic fragments is often mysterious and an English translation will diminish excursions into *LSJ*. New papyrus fragments have been introduced but on the whole older texts do not differ enormously from *CAF*, whose enumeration thankfully has been preserved. There are helpful notes, critical and exegetic. The editor's eccentricities are familiar from *Lyra Graeca*, especially a penchant for imaginative restoration and dialectal English to represent Doric or Megarian. The famous virtuosity of his verse renditions is still a delight; but with the material some would have preferred literacy. These fragments belong to the history of literature, not literature. With a few exceptions (esp. the papyri) they are tiresome reflections on condiments, cottabus, and courtesans, once amusing surely—in a dramatic context—but generally lexicographers' fare today.

Volume IIIA of Edmonds' edition is New Comedy exclusive of Menander (who will appear in IIIB), with some anonymous fragments of Middle Comedy, and is of particular interest to Plautine and Terentian students. Volumes I (1957) and II (1959), not reviewed in this journal, were Old and Middle Comedy respectively. It is a pity that on the analogy of *FGrHist* each comedian was not given his number. This would have been useful in the case of minor poets and for cross-references. Contexts are commendably included and translated. The book is sumptuously produced but cost will limit the set (ca. \$90.00) to libraries and the wealthy. Readers will be grateful to the executors for a portrait and too brief *vita* at the start of IIIA of Mr. Edmonds,

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who survived to see vol. I and died March 18, 1958, *aet.* 83, uncannily adept in Greek, an elegant translator, probably opposed to scientific consideration of literature.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY WILLIAM M. CALDER, III

DENISON B. HULL (tr.). *Aesop's Fables Told by Valerius Babrius*. Decorations by RAINEY BENNETT. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960. Pp. not numbered; ill. \$5.00.

LLOYD W. DALY (tr.). *Aesop Without Morals: The Famous Fables, and a Life of Aesop*, Newly Translated. Illustrated by GRACE MUSCARELLA. New York and London: Thomas Yoseloff, 1961. Pp. 317; frontispiece, ill. \$5.95.

THE FIRST of these volumes, beautifully printed and attractively decorated, makes no pretension to scholarship. The translator has used the old edition of Rutherford, disregarding the later edition of Crusius and ignoring the recent critical work of B. E. Perry and the additions to the Babrian corpus contributed by the important tenth century manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library. There is no reason, therefore, to examine Mr. Hull's translation critically, but only to consider whether he has produced an English version that truly represents the character and feeling of the original. He presents the fables in verse, because "it gives them the epigrammatic quality and crispness they need to point a moral." A poetical ver-

sion of a poet's writing is desirable, of course, but mere versification is not enough and can distort a work far more than a prose translation that preserves the poet's thought and imagery and phrasing without forcing it into a metrical pattern that is foreign to it. Babrius was not a great poet, but his "limping iambs" are not without charm. Unfortunately Mr. Hull's choice of short rhymed couplets has resulted, in spite of occasional flashes of wit and style, in what is mostly mere doggerel. Moreover the exigencies of his verse form have sometimes forced him into such circumlocutions that even the meaning is not always clear. We must wait hopefully for Professor Perry's Loeb translation.

Professor Daly's translation of the prose fables, *Aesop Without Morals*, is different. He has used the most recent and most authoritative text, B. E. Perry's in *Aesopica*, vol. 1 (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1952), and Perry's numbering of the fables has been retained. Though sometimes we may prefer the quaint versions, couched in archaic English, with which we were familiar in our younger days, yet the simple direct prose represents exactly the quality of the Greek. If some of the fables seem to us somewhat pointless and dull, this flaw is in the fable itself.

We are grateful to Dr. Daly for offering a translation of the *Life of Aesop* from the manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Where the Morgan manuscript is defective, this text, also published by Perry in *Aesopica*, has been suppl-

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mented from other Greek versions, so that we have the lively tale told in full.

Dr. Daly's introduction, though brief, is scholarly and dependable. The morals, considered not an integral part of the fables in the beginning, have been collected in an appendix. The detailed index makes it possible to locate any fable at will. The book is embellished by Dr. Grace Muscarella's charming drawings illustrating the fables with appropriate scenes and figures from Greek vases.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN ELINOR M. HUSSELMAN

GEORGE C. PAPPAGEOTES and PHILIP D. EMMANUEL.
Modern Greek in a Nutshell. Montclair, N.J.:
Institute for Language Study; distrib. by Garden
City Books, Garden City, N.Y., 1961. Pp.
184; ill. \$1.75.

AFTER THE preliminaries about pronunciation and the alphabet, this attractively designed book presents a dozen pages of basic sentence patterns, 58 pages of everyday conversations, 38 pages devoted to a grammatical synopsis, and Greek-English, English-Greek vocabularies totaling 64 pages.

Except for a few words in the prefatory material, *Modern Greek in a Nutshell* is identical with the publisher's *Modern Greek in Record Time*. The latter book is packaged with two excellently recorded disks of the conversations and guide to pronunciation; a bonus volume, *Treasury of Modern Greek Literature*, is available.

The basic sentence patterns, the reference grammar, and the vocabularies of these two volumes

are identical with the corresponding sections in *Cortina's Modern Greek in 20 Lessons* (288 pp., 1959), authored by the same men. But the present volume is by no means an abridgement of their longer work. The meat of the *Nutshell* consists of several hundred phrases and short sentences which an ordinary visitor to Greece might use.

How to learn to pronounce Greek from a rough system of transliteration without teacher or records, how to understand a reply unless both questions and answers have been mastered beforehand, how to compose a question not in the phrase book—these are difficulties inherent in the genre and are not peculiar to the volume under review. A student with motivation and aptitude, not to mention previous linguistic training, should be able without tears to learn the fundamentals from *Modern Greek in a Nutshell*—with the records. This is as good a book of its kind as the reviewer has seen.

DONALD W. PRAKKEN

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE

LUDWIG BIELER. *Geschichte der römischen Literatur*. I: Die Literatur der Republik; II: Die Literatur der Kaiserzeit. ("Sammlung Götschen," 52; 866.) Berlin: de Gruyter, 1961. Pp. 160; 133. DM 3.60 ea.

THE ADMIRABLE Sammlung Götschen not only continues to supply highly competent summaries of all academic subjects but replaces aging volumes with fresh ones. This pair, by a professor at University College in Dublin, replaces a similar pair by Alfred Gudeman, of which the post-World War I paper has crumbled to illegibility. Gudeman was more readable and more personal; Bieler gives more factual detail and is more compact. His is an ideal cram-book for examinations. The best pages are in the Introduction, where "spontaneity" is suggested as a better criterion than "originality." The subject treated best is drama. In general Bieler is fuller on the Republic than on the Empire, and fuller on authors partially extant than on those which survive in *extenso*. He is up-to-date (Joyce is mentioned in connection with Petronius); the modernity and brevity of his bibliographies make them especially useful for the student.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

MOSES HADAS

R. G. M. NISBET (ed.). *M. Tulli Ciceronis in L. Calpurnium Pisonem Oratio*. With Introduction and Commentary. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. Pp. xxxii, 208. \$4.80. (30 s.)

THE MOST important contribution of this edition is a new text with apparatus criticus. Nisbet is not conservative, witness twenty-nine places in which he uses square brackets. His text is a distinct improvement on those of Clark (1909) and Klotz (1916). In his introduction he analyzes the background of the oration succinctly, gives a brief discussion of clausulae with paragraphs 1-2 of the speech used as a sample, discusses the manuscripts, and gives a valuable bibliography. The notes are full without being overburdened with peripheral comments. Those on cruxes in the text display erudition combined with taste and daring. Eight appendices supplement the introduction and

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notes. Throughout citation of ancient sources and modern bibliography is full and useful.

Nisbet aligns himself with those students of the age of Cicero who derogate both the role and honor of the orator. Here the most marked influence seems to be the brilliant but tendentious reconstruction of the period by Sir Ronald Syme. Nisbet's *Pro Gabinio* (Appendix V) is stated *summo studio* as Cicero said his was (*Rab. Post.* 19), but with no greater success—Cicero did not convince the jury, Nisbet does not convince me. He, no more than Piso, has a real appreciation of Piso's ingratitude in 58. However, it is in his judgment on P. Pulcher that I find myself in complete disagreement with the editor: e.g., "Clodius was a cultured and witty aristocrat, and a brilliant political tactician" (vii). In the same context "(Cicero) was still a dangerous and crafty opponent" (viii). Are we thinking of the same man, or has he perchance found new fragments of the lost work of Largius Licinus? Quintilian has not persuaded him that Cicero was, as I believe, *vir bonus dicendi peritus*.

WILLIAM C. McDERMOTT
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

KURT ANLIKER. *Prologe und Akteinteilung in Senecas Tragödien*. (Noctes Romanae," 9.) Bern and Stuttgart: Verlag Paul Haupt, 1960. Pp. 123. Sw. Fr. 10.80.

ALL STUDENTS of Senecan tragedy will enjoy this compact, clearly written and plausibly argued discussion. Anliker commands the source material, displays ample evidence of stylistic appreciation, and presents a lively, critical analysis of matters long debated.

The monograph consists of two parts: (a) the Senecan prologues of *Agamemnon*, *Troades*, *Thyestes*, *Oedipus*, *Medea*, and *Hercules Furens*, (b) the five-act division. Acts are "such parts as are separated from each other by choruses" (p. 49). Anliker excludes consideration of the *Hercules Oetaeus* on the basis of Friedrich's arguments against its authenticity. He observes that only *Oedipus* has a sixth act (p. 94). Since Seneca could not confine his material to five acts, "why should the individualistic poet not venture, once at least, upon a sixth act?" (p. 97).

In his discussion of the *Agamemnon*, Anliker recalls the paradox at the basis of the play: "victor victo similis" and Cassandra's "vicinus victi Phryges" (p. 99), and speaks of the closely-bound fourth and fifth acts "full of antitheses: Troy-Argos, Priam-Agamemnon, Defeat-Victory, Death-Life." Thus, Cassandra foresees her death as a triumph in which the Trojan cause is avenged. "The idea of victory, central to Seneca's philosophical and dramatic thought, is most paradoxically presented in this tragedy" (p. 98).

With the opinion, on which play-dating conjectures have been made by various scholars, that Seneca wrote a pro-Trojan *Agamemnon* and *Troades* to prove gracious to Nero's propensities (p. 101), Anliker disagrees, suggesting that such sympathetic treatment of the Trojans harks back to Euripides' *Trojan Women*.

Although without an index, the book contains an excellent bibliography covering the last 85 years.

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IN THE JOURNALS

This column is intended primarily for teachers of Latin in secondary schools. New investigations and evaluations of the lives and works of Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil, and information concerning the Rome of their era, constantly appear in classical periodicals, American and European. Unfortunately, too frequently these valuable studies are unknown or inaccessible to teachers and interested students. CW plans to summarize each month certain articles which seem pertinent to classroom use. Obviously such summaries will present, rather than criticize. Readers are urged, of course, to consult, when possible, the periodicals in which the original articles were published.

UTILE ET DULCE

Sidney P. Goodrich in *Classical Journal* 56 (1960-61) 352-356 derives four principles of poetry from Horace's *Ars Poetica*: (1) unity and concinnity (*simplex et unum*); (2) imagery and symbolism (*dulce*); (3) sticking to the point (*ad eventum*); (4) the lesson (*utile*). His examination of *Odes* 1.7 suggests that line 28 (*certus enim promisit Apollo*) holds the key to the apparent lack of unity in the poem: Apollo prophetically foretold Teucer and the New Salamis; Teucer is a figure for Augustus not Plancus (to whom the ode is addressed), and the New Salamis represents the New Rome. The lesson of the ode

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(*utile*) is that Plancus' wisdom is exemplary, and consists in (1) his withdrawal to Tibur, (2) his removal from public life, (3) his confidence in Augustus and the new regime. Donald N. Levin (*ib.* 356-358) traces "Thought-Progression in Horace, *Carmina* 1, 5" and discovers an intricate example of associative structure. Basically ironical, the irony is reinforced by deft use of assonance and syntactical ambiguities, by the extended wind-and-sea metaphor, and liquidity. The lover, once slender and 'bedewed with liquid odours' becomes gullible (*credulus*, 9), and ignorant (*nescius*, 11), one of a series of victims, Horace included, to Pyrrha's fickle waves of passion.

CASE FOR THE ACCUSED

D. R. Dudley in *Greece and Rome* 8 (1961) 52-60 attacks the fairly widespread notion that Aeneas palls alongside Homer's epic heroes. But failure to understand and sympathize with Aeneas renders the poem unintelligible on a major level. The practice of reading gobblets, or isolated books, assists the view of Aeneas as static, branded with piety, a complicated prig, a one-man Civil Service. However, seen *in toto* he is a developing character, replete with personal aims

and human weaknesses, conscious of his mission, and ultimately the epitome of Roman *virtus* and *magnanimitas*. Critics are activated by Aeneas' absent-minded or callous desertion of Creusa, but what could he have done? Have Creusa carry the old man, and send the child in front in case of unexploded mines? Again, Aeneas deserts Dido, 'the lass unparalleled,' with many Roman matronal qualities; but he leaves so that the bane of Dido (reminiscent of Helen) should not rest on him and his posterity. Aeneas comes to Cumae pessimistic, hopeless, dutiful, and solitary, but reconciled to his destiny and refined by his sufferings. He emerges from his Underworld revelation hopeful and certain, rejoicing in his destiny, calm and confident, and triumphant in the last three books.

CREATIVE TRANSLATION

Ezra Pound has said that 'a great age of literature is always perhaps a great age of translations or follows it.' True or not, it does appear that the classics have vitality and significance only insofar as they can be absorbed into the English tradition and can speak as poets and not as documents. Ezra Pound's efforts with Propertius' Elegies engage the attention of two recent writers, Gavain Townend in *Greece and Rome* 8 (1961) 36-49, and J. P. Sullivan in *The Kenyon Review* 23 (1961) 462-481. Townend's article "Propertius Among the Poets" assesses the influence of Propertius on Goethe and on André Chénier and finds that both failed to appreciate his distinctive qualities. Pound's *Homage to Propertius* (1934) shows how an elegist's Latin can fertilize a poetic imagination and yield amazingly rich results and peculiar effects. Townend feels that Pound failed to realise the true intention of the evasive Augustan poet, was wildly insensitive sometimes to the elegist's merits, but was also keenly perceptive to the true feeling behind the tangled phraseology. Pound's versions far outclass the paedagogues', and the Latin original seems to shine brighter, to be infinitely refreshed, by Pound's lively 'mistranslations,' 'howlers,' and creative renderings. J. P. Sullivan develops the idea of creative adaption in Pound's *Homage*, and instances Donne, Johnson, and Fitzgerald as members of the same select company. Pound recreates Propertius in contemporary terms and shrugs off the 'boring, elderly language' which

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attempted, hopelessly, to suggest the original impression on the antique audience. Pound saw Propertius as a social, political, and literary personality, opposed to the Horatian and Vergilian ethos just as he opposed early 20th century English cultural movements. Translation is recognisably a form of criticism, always open to contention, and many would decline to consider Propertius as a radical in poetry and an anti-imperialist in politics. But Pound's translation does advance a defensible view of Propertius, and a novel one, no longer as a purely romantic poet of love, guilty of pedantic forays into abstruse mythology, another Callimachus (cf. Hor. *Epist.* 2.2.91ff), but as a serious unfettered artist, with critical views and principles on the art of poetry, *inter alia*. The result is a 'version' far removed from the fuzzy, imprecise music of Swinburne-anism, of Murray's 'readings' of the Classics. Pound offers a revolutionary diction, lively and modern, subtle and canny use of colloquialisms and translationese for sophisticated effects and irony, a 'living poet' recreated in contemporary terms.

Other Recent Articles:

The Dalhousie Review 41 (1961) 57-64, Paul West, "Gilbert Murray: Civic Monk."

Historia 10 (1961) 189-227, P. A. Brunt, "Charges of Provincial Maladministration under the Early Principate."

Aevum 34 (1961) 1-27, Aldo Marastoni, "Studio critico su Ennio Minore."

Greece and Rome 8 (1961) 36-49, John Ferguson, "Apuleius."

American Journal of Philology 82 (1961) 113-132, Lily R. Taylor, "Freedmen and Freedborn in the Epitaphs of Imperial Rome."

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CLASSICS MAKES THE NEWS

America's First Lady, Jacqueline Kennedy, visited many places of classical interest during her trip to Europe this past spring. Visiting the Parthenon, she said she would like to see the Elgin (sound the 'g' hard) Marbles returned to Greece. When she visited Pope John XXIII, he presented her with a collection of ancient coins as a gift.

The recent papal encyclical on labor, "*Mater et Magistra*," called for the best in Latin scholarship to express many contemporary concepts like the following: nuclear energy, 'vis atomica'; social insurance, 'sociales civium cautiones'; living standard, 'ratio vivendi'; radio and television, 'radio-phonica et televisifica machina'; the initial conquest of interplanetary space, 'viae iam initae per quas ad sidera feramur'. Another famous encyclical on labor "*Rerum Novarum*" (Pope Leo XIII) almost became known to the world by another name. Like that of other encyclicals its title is derived from the opening Latin words: 'Rerum novarum semel excitata cupidine'. According to Stanislov Koutnik ("*The Secret History of 'Rerum Novarum'*," *Catholic Digest*, May 1961), the encyclical almost became known as "Excitata Semel". Until a few days before publication it began with those two words. Someone changed the order of the Latin words just before publication.

The Associated Press (AP) reports under date of August 20 that the world premiere of "Nausicaa" composed by Peggy Glanville-Hicks, an American, was performed in the open-air theater of Herodes Atticus beneath the Acropolis. The new opera is based on Robert Graves' novel "Homer's Daughter." — "Julius Caesar," filmed in Rome in the Forum (by ITC), will be coming to television in the near future.

A special report to the New York Times last June reveals that archaeologists have uncovered two magnificently frescoed rooms in the Golden Palace of Nero. Covering all but the lower portions of the walls, the frescoes are attributed to the Roman painter Fabullus. His works have been found in many other ancient buildings and his best work is in the "Gold Room." Two other ancient and frescoed rooms were uncovered recently on the Palatine Hill. They are believed to have been part of the residence of Augustus.

A team of New York University archaeologists has received permission from Turkey to excavate the ancient city of Aphrodisias, 100 miles from the Aegean Sea in the valley of the Maeander River. It was famous for its worship of Aphrodite in the third century B.C. Dr. Kenan T. Erim, assistant professor of classics, heads the N.Y.U. team, which includes three graduate

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students. The project will be the first for the Anatolian Research Project of the university's Classics Department. A preliminary notice of the expedition appeared in Professor Erim's column, "Archaeology", in *CW*, June 1961, p. 303.

JOHN F. REILLY

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"COMPUTERS AND CLASSICS"

Readers, classically oriented or otherwise, of *The New York Times* for Sunday, Aug. 6, 1961, were undoubtedly alerted by the striking page-one head "Iliad One-Man Job, Computer Indicates," bringing to general public attention the interesting researches of Mr. James T. McDonough, of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, our valued colleague on the staff of *CW*.

The ensuing nationwide publicity, involving notices in *Time*, *Publishers Weekly*, and the *Yonkers* (N.Y.) *Herald-Statesman*, to mention no other sentinels of the journalistic world, perhaps obviates any immediate need to repeat the "story" in these pages; especially since Mr. McDonough's methods, and the astonishing range of applications these methods open up for new research in classical studies, have already been set forth for the initiate (i.e., readers of *CW*) in his "Classics and Computers," *CW* 53 (1959-60) 44-50.

NOTES AND NEWS

C A A S

The annual Autumn Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States will be held at The Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N.J., Friday and Saturday, November 24-25, 1961, in conjunction with the regular meeting of The Middle Atlantic States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The program of the Saturday morning session appears at page 5 of this issue. Communications on Association business for attention at the Executive Committee session on Friday should be addressed to the President of the Association, Prof. E. Adelaide Hahn, Hunter College, New York 21, N.Y., to the Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. Joseph A. Maurer, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., or to others of the officers and Executive Committee members listed below.

Officers and Executive Committee members of CAAS for the academic year 1961-62, elected at the annual Spring Meeting, Hunter College, New York City, April 29, 1961, are:

President: Prof. E. Adelaide Hahn, Hunter College, New York 21, N.Y.; Vice-Presidents: Prof. William R. Ridington, Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.; Miss M. Corinne Rosebrook, Sidwell Friends School, Washington, D.C.; Secretary-Treasurer: Prof. Joseph A. Maurer, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.; Officer-at-Large: Prof.

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Representative on the Council of the American Classical League: Prof. Joseph A. Maurer, Lehigh University; Editor for the Atlantic States, Editorial Board of *The Classical Journal*: Prof. Franklin B. Krauss, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

APA - AIA

The annual joint meeting of The American Philological Association and The Archaeological Institute of America will be held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Detroit, Mich., Dec. 28-30, 1961. The Friday sessions (Dec. 29) will be held "weather permitting" at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, transportation to be furnished. Inquiries concerning the meeting or activities of and membership in the respective societies may be addressed to Dean Harry L. Levy, Sec.-Treas., APA, Hunter College (Bronx), New York 68, N.Y., or Prof. LeRoy A. Campbell (Brooklyn College), Sec.-Treas., AIA, 5 Washington Sq. N., New York 3, N.Y.

CW ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are honored to announce the addition to the CW editorial staff of Mr. Bernard F. Dick, of Iona College, already well known to readers for

his contributions to our "Classics in the Entertainment World" column, who will assist Professor Schnur in that department; and of Mr. Janis P. Saulitis, of the Fordham University Library, who will assist for the present in bibliographical matters, particularly in an effort we are undertaking to broaden our coverage of Eastern European publications. Mr. James T. McDonough (see "Computers and Classics"), of St. Joseph's College (Philadelphia), will transfer his activities from the Advertising Department to the editorial side, with special attention to the "Serials and Periodicals" department announced in June.

We take the occasion, as in the past, to express our special gratitude to the officials of Fordham University for their continuing cooperation with and hospitality to our enterprise, now domiciled under the classic elms of Rose Hill since 1952.

CAAS — WESTERN MARYLAND LATIN WORKSHOP

Prof. William R. Ridington, Director of the CAAS — Western Maryland College Summer Latin Workshop, reports that 49 students, representing public, private, and parochial schools in fourteen states and the District of Columbia, attended the sessions held at Westminster during the past summer. A fuller report on the summer's work will follow in the November issue.

NEW CLASSICAL SERIES

The Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind., has announced the inauguration of a new series of volumes entitled *Indiana University Greek and Latin Classics*. Under the general editorship of S. Palmer Bovie, Professor of Classical Languages and Literatures at Indiana University, the series will incorporate outstanding translations of Greek and Roman classics previously published by the Press, as well as a new verse translation of Vergil's *Aeneid* by L. R. Lind (projected for early 1962), and a reissue of Shuckburgh's *Polybius*, containing a critical introduction by F. W. Walbank. W. S. Mer-

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win's new translation of Persius has been received and will be reported in the November Books Received column.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN THE HUMANITIES

The Institute for Research in the Humanities of the University of Wisconsin invites applications for two postdoctoral fellowships tenable during the academic year 1962-63. One fellowship is financed by the American Council of Learned Societies, the second from funds available to the Institute. The stipend of each fellowship is \$6,000. The candidate should have a recent doctor's degree and must be desirous of pursuing research in some area of the humanities.

In general, the Institute is interested in developing the following areas: history (cultural, institutional, and intellectual, including history of art, history of music, history of science); philosophy (including history of philosophy, systematic philosophy); language and literature (critical and historical studies).

During the year 1962-63 senior members at the Institute will be engaged in research projects in (1) Mycenaean and early Greek language and literature (Emmett L. Bennett, Jr.); (2) medieval science and learning (Marshall Clagett); (3) Contemporary literature and philosophy (visiting members to be selected); (4) twentieth century French literature (Germaine Brée). For this reason priority will be given to applications that are related in some way to one of these more specific fields of study. The Institute is particularly anxious to support young scholars who have research projects in advanced stages of completion.

Applications will be accepted until November 1, 1961. Forms may be obtained by writing Marshall Clagett, Director, Institute for Research in the Humanities, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

CALENDAR

Oct. 14. Catholic Classical Association of Greater New York: Fall Meeting, Bp. Loughlin Mem. H.S., 357 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, 2:30 P.M. (Mass, 11 A.M.; lunch, 1 P.M.) Dean H. L. Levy, Hunter College, "Latin Examinations." For further information contact Bro. Cyprian Anselm, F.S.C., Bp. Loughlin H.S.

Oct. 15-16. Applications for ACLS fellowships and for summer Fulbrights to American Academy in Rome due (see *CW*, June 1961, p. 308).

Oct. 28. New York Classical Club: Fall Meeting, Barnard College, 2:30 P.M. (lunch, 1 P.M.). Prof. Michael Grant, Queen's University, Belfast, "Roman Coins as Historical Evidence." For further information contact Prof. S. A. Akielaszek, St. John's University, Jamaica 32, L.I.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art's monthly *Calendar of Events*, invaluable for teachers in the N. Y. area, may be obtained by writing the Museum, 5th Ave. at 82nd St., New York 28, N.Y.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- ANDERSON, J. K. *Ancient Greek Horsemanship*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1961. Pp. xv, 329; 39 plates. \$8.75.
- BACON, HELEN H. *Barbarians in Greek Tragedy*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press (for Smith College), 1961. Pp. xii, 201. \$5.00.
- BARKER, D. R. *The Story of Ancient Athens*. Illustrated by DAVID CHALMERS. New York: St Martin's Press, 1960. Pp. 63; ill. \$2.95.
For young people of ten to fourteen.
- BARR, STRINGFELLOW. *The Will of Zeus. A History of Greece from the Origins of Hellenic Culture to the Death of Alexander*. Philadelphia and New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1961. Pp. xvi, 496; 31 ill., 8 maps. \$10.00.
- BAYNES, NORMAN H., and H. ST. L. B. MOSS (edd.). *Byzantium. An Introduction to East Roman Civilization*. ("Oxford Paperbacks," 16.) Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. Pp. xxxi, 436; 48 plates, 3 maps. \$2.25 (paper).
- Essays by fourteen contributors, orig. publ. 1948; present edition based on corrected reprint, 1949.
- BERRY, EDMUND G. *Emerson's Plutarch*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1961. Pp. xiv, 337; frontispiece. \$6.00.
- BEVENOT, MAURICE, S.J. *The Tradition of Manuscripts. A Study in the Transmission of St. Cyprian's Treatises*. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. Pp. ix, 163. \$6.75. (42 s.)
- CAMPS, W. A. (ed.). *Propertius, Elegies: Book I*. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1961. Pp. vii, 101. \$2.50.
- CHASE, ALSTON HURD, and HENRY PHILLIPS, JR. *A New Introduction to Greek*. 3rd ed., rev. and enl. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1961. Pp. xvi, 221; 11 ill. \$5.50.
Orig. publ. 1941; rev. *CW* 35 (1941-42) 104 (J. F. Gummere); rev. ed. 1949, rev. *CW* 43 (1949-50) 173 (T. B. DeGraff).

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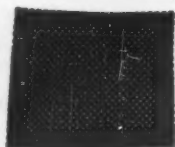
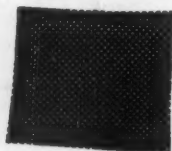
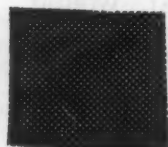
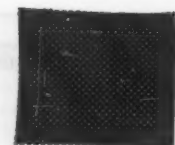
In view of rapidly increasing circulation and of the increased production costs of *CW*'s monthly issues, we regretfully announce that we cannot engage to mail further copies to old subscribers who have not renewed, or signified their intention of renewing, for Vol. 55 on or before the press date of our November issue (Oct. 20, 1961).

In case of emergency, please communicate directly with Mr. Irving Kizner, Managing Editor, 1117 Manor Ave., New York 72, N. Y.

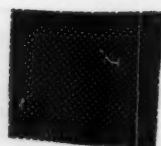
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